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VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING OCTOBER 5, 1857.

NUMBER 314.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued; at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittance by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line, 25	Do, each additional line, 25
Do, one week, 25	Do, one week, 25
Do, two weeks, 50	Do, two weeks, 50
Do, three weeks, 75	Do, three weeks, 75
Do, four weeks, 100	Do, four weeks, 100
Do, five weeks, 125	Do, five weeks, 125
Do, six weeks, 150	Do, six weeks, 150
Do, seven weeks, 175	Do, seven weeks, 175
Do, eight weeks, 200	Do, eight weeks, 200
Do, nine weeks, 225	Do, nine weeks, 225
Do, ten weeks, 250	Do, ten weeks, 250
Do, eleven weeks, 275	Do, eleven weeks, 275
Do, twelve weeks, 300	Do, twelve weeks, 300
Do, thirteen weeks, 325	Do, thirteen weeks, 325
Do, fourteen weeks, 350	Do, fourteen weeks, 350
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Do, sixteen weeks, 400	Do, sixteen weeks, 400
Do, seventeen weeks, 425	Do, seventeen weeks, 425
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Do, twenty-one weeks, 525	Do, twenty-one weeks, 525
Do, twenty-two weeks, 550	Do, twenty-two weeks, 550
Do, twenty-three weeks, 575	Do, twenty-three weeks, 575
Do, twenty-four weeks, 600	Do, twenty-four weeks, 600
Do, twenty-five weeks, 625	Do, twenty-five weeks, 625
Do, twenty-six weeks, 650	Do, twenty-six weeks, 650
Do, twenty-seven weeks, 675	Do, twenty-seven weeks, 675
Do, twenty-eight weeks, 700	Do, twenty-eight weeks, 700
Do, twenty-nine weeks, 725	Do, twenty-nine weeks, 725
Do, thirty weeks, 750	Do, thirty weeks, 750
Do, thirty-one weeks, 775	Do, thirty-one weeks, 775
Do, thirty-two weeks, 800	Do, thirty-two weeks, 800
Do, thirty-three weeks, 825	Do, thirty-three weeks, 825
Do, thirty-four weeks, 850	Do, thirty-four weeks, 850
Do, thirty-five weeks, 875	Do, thirty-five weeks, 875
Do, thirty-six weeks, 900	Do, thirty-six weeks, 900
Do, thirty-seven weeks, 925	Do, thirty-seven weeks, 925
Do, thirty-eight weeks, 950	Do, thirty-eight weeks, 950
Do, thirty-nine weeks, 975	Do, thirty-nine weeks, 975
Do, forty weeks, 1000	Do, forty weeks, 1000

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcements of candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements—pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, only published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations—advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 25 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$1 for one boat, and \$2 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal, and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, 25 cents.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in the Weekly Journal, 25 cents.

Written notice must be taken out and stopped—advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we will be charged till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1857.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES.—The question of the Duchies is mainly a Dutch question. Nevertheless, it may be briefly stated. Some time ago, the Diet of Holstein were invited to examine the project of a new Danish Constitution, which, although liberal in certain respects, was subversive of the old rights of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, according to which, though acknowledging the King of Denmark as their sovereign, they were independent states, governed constitutionally by their own laws, like Hungary previous to the revolution of 1848. The new Constitution, the provisions of which are to apply to the dependencies of the Danish Crown, of whatever nationality, ignores these rights entirely. Well, the Diet of Holstein examined the project, as it was invited to do, and has flatly refused even to discuss the subject, until the independent position of the Duchies, as parts of the Germanic Confederation, is acknowledged by the Cabinet at Copenhagen. This the Cabinet at Copenhagen declares that it can't do. It avers that it has already made every possible concession. Austria and Prussia stand at the back of the Duchies, and Louis Napoleon stands about midway between the two disputants, with rather a partial eye on Denmark. Such is the question of the Duchies.

It is not likely that it will proceed to extremes, though the antagonism of Danish interests and feelings on one side and the German generally on the other undoubtedly renders the matter somewhat difficult of adjustment. But the consequences to which the slightest spark of war might lead are too terrible to imagine that it may by possibility be kindled. The French Emperor will see to that. He would stamp it out in an instant. His own power depends on his sleepless vigilance in this respect, among others, and he has never yet proved false to himself. It is understood that he has already instructed his Ambassador at Vienna to convey to the German governments his wish for a spirit of moderation in their transactions with Denmark, such as will permit of the solution of the question by diplomacy alone. It can hardly be doubted that the German governments will take the hint, and the question of the Duchies be settled at an early day by one of those felicitous compromises in which the continental diplomatists take refuge when they can take nothing else.

The venerable Robert Walsh, writing from Paris to the New York Journal of Commerce, expresses the opinion that Russia "will avoid all community of position and relations" with England at Pekin. His opinion is founded on the assumption that Russia now has the start of England at Pekin, from whence he naturally infers that she would prefer to keep it. But, if we may credit the statements of a recent letter from St. Petersburg, this assumption would seem to be scarcely warranted. From these statements it appears that the authorities of the Celestial Empire have refused to admit the Russian Ambassador, Count Poutiatin, who attempted to proceed to Pekin by way of Maimetchin and Ourga. In consequence of this refusal, Poutiatin is stated to have sailed down the Amoor to Nikolaievsk with the intention of embarking there for Shanghai, where he will claim admittance a second time, and his demands will be enforced by a Russian squadron, which has just left Cronstadt under the command of Commodore Kuznetsoff, bound for the Chinese waters. It is thus probable that Russia is in little better odor at Pekin than England is, and still more probable that Russian and English ships will soon be fighting side by side against the obstinate Celestials. Whatever may be the private wishes of Russia, it is likely that circumstances will at an early day bring her into hearty cooperation with England, France, and the United States, as regards the great aims of the present controversy with China.

Dr. Tate, of Virginia, who is understood to be about to succeed the present Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, arrived in Washington on Wednesday.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

A BALLAD.

BY J. H. C.

[The fact verified in the following lines were originally published in the Trinity (Cal.) Times, and may be relied upon as authentic.]

Be gone, be gone! ill-mannered hound;
What fiend hath sent thee here
To rouse me with thy dismal yell
Upon a night so dear?

Thus from his bed the farmer spoke,
Then turned again to snore,
But all in vain, the dog without
Howled louder than before.

And still the more the man complained
The brute the noisier grew,
And, leaping, shook the oaken door
As he would burst it through!

Then up at length the farmer rose
And donned his gear in haste—
There came a mystery here, he yawned,
That should be fairly traced.

He drew the bolt, wide swung the door,
And, ere he could retreat,
A lordly mastiff, bounding through,
Crouched, whining, at his feet.

Thence to the gate returning oft,
The intruder seemed to say
In eager phrase, "Come, come with speed,
And I will lead the way!"

This dog is mad, the farmer cried,
Or else some ill abroad;
I'll forth with him; and soon they climbed
The winding mountain road.

Lit by the stars, where trackless snows,
Deep drifted by the wind,
Fill many a gorge, round many a cliff
Their dubious path they find.

At length the dumb guide paused and crouched,
With piteous cry and low,
Before a dark and stifling heap,
Half buried in the snow.

Too late, too late! the farmer groaned,
As from the icy mold
He raised a form both tall and fair
But stiff and stark and cold!

Unhappy Heaven! say for whose crime
She thus untimely fell—
Her name, her home, her errand here,
What mortal token can tell?

One scanty garment, frozen too,
Was all that wrapped her clay;
The rest, a bundle firmly robed,
Untouched, beside her lay.

Alas! what crazy freak was this?
The astonished man cried,
To find, on such a piercing night,
Thy warmest weeds aside!

While yet he spoke, the faithful dog
That bundle had unwound,
And in its folds, all plump and warm,
A rosy babe was found!

Oh, depth of a fond mother's love!
All self she could resign
And calmly yield a ripened life,
Fruit germ, to purchase time!

Hence may I learn with firmer trust
On Him who vows to me,
"The mother may her child forget
Ere I be false to thee!"

LOUISVILLE, September, 1856.

We noticed the other day that Prof. Rogers, of this country, was a candidate for the professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Since then, we have seen with infinite pleasure the announcement of his election. In this choice the University of Glasgow, while enriching her Faculty with one of the brightest names in American physics, has paid a fitting and handsome tribute to the universality of science. It is something, in this age of oppugnancies, to feel that there is at least one great fellowship whose profound and delicate relations no State or party jealousies canully, and which not even trackless oceans can divide.

We are gratified to notice that the reception of Professor Rogers by the scientific men of Great Britain has been not only warm but distinguished. He was present at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Dublin, in the early part of last month, and was the object of marked attention. The University of Dublin, on this occasion, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor which signifies a vast deal more on the other side of the Atlantic than it does here, and subsequently, by special invitation, he was one of the members of the British Association, who visited the Earl of Rosse, of telescopic fame, at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, and examined the monster instrument with which that nobleman's name is linked in immortal fame. Our accomplished countryman, in short, has been covered with honors and besieged with courtesies. His advent has been welcomed with that hearty and graceful completeness in which Englishmen, when they undertake to be civil at all, are not surpassed by any other people on the globe.

Professor Taylor Lewis, in his new work on the Bible and Science, expresses the opinion that "the most acute astronomers have been not only practical but avowed atheists." The poetical proverb, "An undevout astronomer is mad," has never had much currency with the thinkers. The truth is, it is not the astronomer, who goes behind the curtain of nature, and busies himself with the mere machinery of phenomena, but the simple observer, to whom the wondrous spectacle of the heavens addresses itself with the noblest effect. The astronomer, especially the "acute" astronomer, is too apt to lose the glorious ensemble of the firmament, in the elementary principles which uphold it. It is a rare combination of gifts indeed which enables one to dissect the universe without expelling God—to take the great organ of nature apart, and still be ravished by its pealing anthems.

At the St. Louis fair, on Friday, in the first ring, L. L. Dorsey got the diploma for his mare, Mary Morgan; in the second ring, Charles Dorsey got the premium for his mare, Julia Morgan; in the third ring, E. Dorsey got the premium for another mare, and, in the fourth ring, J. H. Moore's (of Clarke) Belle Sheridan carried off the diploma.

The Boston Transcript says that "all things are mysterious to the earnest seeker." If this is true, we don't see any particular advantage in being in earnest. We suppose the Transcript holds that all preachers are jesters, all philosophers wags, and all knowledge a practical joke.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

"Month of my heart," as poor Willis Gayler Clarke in one of his beautiful poems termed October, dawned upon this morning with a cloudless sky and a balmy atmosphere. Even before dawn the city was alive and stirring, and by nine o'clock the business streets were thronged with masses of moving, breathing humanity, such as we have never seen outside of Broadway, New York. The greater portion of the multitude appeared to be tending towards the fair grounds, and omnibuses, carriages, wagons with springs and without springs, carts, and even drays were brought into requisition by the eager crowd. We have never met with so many impatient and hasty people. We have never seen the ladies—sweet creatures—so utterly disregarded, and the convenience of self so prominent as to-day. The conveniences for reaching the grounds are woefully deficient in all respects.

The fair grounds are about three and a half miles from the center of the city, and yet within the corporate limits. To get at them is one of the most difficult and disagreeable of possible adventures.—We, however, made the journey satisfactorily in an over-crowded omnibus, in a hurly-burly procession of thousands of vehicles, through clouds of dust that were actually tangible, and were ushered into the gateway by a corps of gentlemen from the Republican office, to whom we are under peculiar obligations.

The grounds of the St. Louis Society are perfectly beautiful—more lovely and finished than those at home. They embrace fifty-six acres of land, agreeably diversified by forest trees, and arranged in style. The hand of taste and cultivation is displayed upon every side. The walks are graveled, shrubbery is planted out, and from a score of fountains crystal water is thrown in lovely jets and falls with a soothing, delicious murmur. The amphitheater is larger than that of Louisville, and is decorated in fine style. But in the vast crowd that filled its thousands of seats we missed that beauty and grace and indescribable charm of feature and manner that so preeminently characterize the ladies who attend the Kentucky fairs. Missouri is a worthy offspring of our glorious old State, but she falls far behind the mother commonwealth in producing noble looking women. We can apply to her that line of Horace—

"Filla pulchra, mater pulchrior!"

The daughter is certainly beautiful; but the parent, how much more lovely!

Dusty and fatigued as we could not avoid being, we spent delightful hours to-day in walking over the grounds, and witnessing the varied panorama of life presented to our view. We found the Floral Hall an exact pattern of that at Louisville, and the display of fruits and flowers seemed to have been culled from the same gardens and orchards as those of the National Fair.

There is a fine exhibition of mechanical and agricultural implements, but a great deficiency in motive power. We noticed with pleasure that the Kentucky Harvester, of Miller, Wingate, & Co., was the constant center of attraction. Hundreds of steady farmers were continually congregated about it, and its beautiful movements caused frequent bursts of applause. Mr. James H. Miller, the senior member of the firm, was present superintending his popular machine. Dr. Goddard, of Munn & Co.'s works, Louisville, is also here, with a thrasher and cleaner that is meeting with universal favor.

You have doubtless seen, by the full reports in the papers in this city, that old Kentucky has taken her full share of the liberal premiums. Wherever anything from our State has been entered, success has been the result. Kentucky horses and cattle cannot be defeated in any match that may be instituted yet. Of course the numerous Kentuckians here have been elated with due State pride by these signal triumphs.

The display of stock at the fair has not been extraordinary, although several specimens of Missouri growth were remarkably fine.

The fair has been, in all respects, successful—the receipts of the gate averaging \$5,000 per day.—This has put the Directors in a good humor, and despite the popular panic relative to financial affairs, the Treasurer will doubtless balance his accounts with money in his purse.

Telegraphic dispatches from Louisville relative to the failures there have caused no talk save in the small circles of home folks here. The intelligence, however, has caused banks, brokers, hotels, and all sorts of brokers to refuse Kentucky money.

SE DE KAY.

A correspondence has taken place between our Government and that of England, concerning the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and within the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By the treaty of 1846, the right of sovereignty over this Territory was declared to be in the United States. The Hudson's Bay Company assert that their rights of property are the same as before. Servants of the Company have put in claims to portions of this land under grants to settlers, made by our Government. The controversy must be settled by negotiations with the English Government.

Or readers will remember that some time ago William Hall was killed by Isaac Bridwell at Mt. Washington. Bridwell underwent an examination and was discharged. Last week a warrant was issued against him at Shepherdsville for the same offense. As soon as he heard of it he delivered himself up. The case underwent another examination, Captain Rousseau appearing as his attorney, and he was held to bail in \$500 to answer. We learn that Bridwell, in the encounter with Hall, was severely wounded, from which he will probably never fully recover.

DESIGN FOR THE CLAY MONUMENT.—Mr. John W. Clark, Fourth street, is the agent for the sale of a beautiful engraving of the design for the Clay Monument at Lexington. It is elegantly executed and will make a fine picture. It is published by the Kentucky Publishing Association.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The artesian well being bored by Messrs Dupont & Co. has attained the depth of thirteen hundred and seventy-two (1,372) feet. The rock is a blue limestone, and the equivalent of the rock at Madison, Ind. They intend to continue their borings to the depth of fifteen hundred feet.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had risen only an inch in the forty-eight hours ending last evening. Boats drawing only about four feet water were able to go through it.—Our accounts from above are favorable for a rise.—Heavy rains have fallen from Pittsburg down, and also all along the Kentucky river. The weather is very pleasant.

The Fanny Bullitt.—This elegant steamer will leave for New Orleans from Cairo to-morrow evening after the arrival of the train. Passengers can take the 10 o'clock trains this evening from Jeffersonville or New Albany and reach Cairo in time to take passage on the Fanny. She has superb accommodations. Capt. Dunham, her commander, is well known as an experienced officer. Messrs. Judge, the clerks, are courteous gentlemen. Dick Moore, who leaves on the cars to-day, enjoys the privilege, on the Fanny, of dealing out the refreshments "for the inner man."

The Atlanta.—One of the lightest and neatest of low-water steamers is the Atlanta. She leaves for New Orleans direct this evening. Passengers will find good accommodations on her.

The Gen. Pike, in charge of Capt. Fuller, also leaves for New Orleans to-day.

The Grapeshot.—Capt. Lampton informs us that the Grapeshot will leave for St. Louis to-day. She is in as good condition as when she was new. Passengers will be well taken care of on board of her.

The Wm. Dickson will leave for Owensboro this evening.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

La Crescent Ferry Boat.—There is now lying at Strader's wharf one of the most complete, staunch, and beautiful steam ferry boats ever built in Louisville. It is intended to ply between La Cross, the terminus of the Milwaukee and La Cross railroad, and the new city of La Crescent, on the opposite bank of the river. It is built by the La Crescent Company, and gives evidence of the liberality of the directors and the rapidly increasing importance and growth of the town. They are already running one ferry boat, but a second one was necessary to meet the business of the place. This is but another tribute to the skill of our mechanics, and will extend their reputation even higher up the Mississippi than it has yet reached.

She starts to-day under the command of Capt. Charles Dawson, of our city, and will reach her destination in ten or fifteen days.

The boat was constructed under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Dawson. The hull was built by Mr. Jones, of New Albany, the machinery by Inman, Gault, & Co., and the cabin by McClaren. Mr. Briner did the painting.

She bears the name of F. McRoberts, a former citizen of Louisville, who is one of the proprietors of La Crescent, and has been acting manager. The latter position he will shortly vacate, and his successor will be Geo. P. Jouett, Esq., a gentleman in every sense of the word. Among other Louisvillians at La Crescent, is Mr. P. Thomas, an active and expert business man. With such men at the head of a company as Mr. Roberts, Jouett, Thomas, Dawson, and other Kentuckians, La Crescent will soon become a flourishing city.

A large new wharf boat, intended for Napoleon, Arkansas, and built at Ravenswood, Va., was taken safely over the falls on Saturday, by Pink Varble.

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Bermuda dates to the 10th have been received. In Demerara an outrage at Georgetown had been committed on Gov. Wodehouse and Mrs. Wodehouse, at the moment of their embarkation for England. A mob of men, women, and children lined the streets and saluted the whole party with stones, plaitain-stalks, sticks, and other missiles, clean and unclean. The Governor was struck, and Mrs. Wodehouse received a severe blow on the head from a stone. The bishop and chief justice, Lieut. Col. Grodman, and other officers, and the Government secretary received blows, more or less serious, but equally ignominious. This disgraceful conduct pursued his Excellency's party even when it had taken the boat for the steamer, and while on the waters they were assailed with filth and from the shambles. Gov. Wodehouse will long remember Georgetown.

STABBING AFFAIRS.—On Saturday night, a German named Merkle was stabbed on Market street by another German, who was arrested.

Last evening a stabbing affair occurred at a house on Green street, near Hancock. A flatboat pilot named Alexander Evans was stabbed under the shoulder blade.

The wound is not dangerous. Evans, it appears, heard a noise in the house and entered it to see what was going on. He was immediately beset by three young men. They were arrested and will be brought before the court this morning. All three were intoxicated.

THE FORFEITURE OF PREEMPTION RIGHTS.—Twelve months is allowed from the date of settlement in which to prove up claims on offered lands. The question has been raised whether, where parties have been misled by erroneous information at the land offices in regard to the period of time in which they are bound to establish their claims that fact will exempt him from forfeiture.

It has been decided that he is bound to take notice of the legal inception of his claim, and to keep within the limitation provided by the statute. Failing to do so, he forfeits.

A letter appears in the Baltimore American, from an attaché of the Colonization Office in that city, stating that advices have been received from Liberia to August 19th, in which no allusion whatever is made to famine, or even scarcity. It is therefore concluded that if any existed, it was merely temporary. The ill-effects of the report, however, have been felt on this side of the water, in the detention of two large parties of emigrants who were to go out this fall.

The total number of applications received for land warrants up to the 30th ult. was 280,468, and the total number of warrants issued 214,394. To satisfy the warrants issued, it will require 26,710,670 acres. The names of 55,000 of those who served in the Revolution have been placed on the pension rolls since the 18th of March, 1818, and on the 30th of June last only 346 of this number were reported living.

The Bolton case at Memphis has taken a new turn. Judge Fitzgerald, who has been issuing writs of mandamus to have him before his court in another county, has issued another such writ, but making it returnable before Judge McKiernan, of Memphis. Hitherto the great object proposed to be effected by the movement was to get the prisoner on the road to the court, thereby increasing his chances for escape. But the people resisted it.—Now the writ is returnable before a Memphis judge, and all opposition to it has ceased.

SORGHO MOLASSES.—The manufacture of sirup and sugar from the Chinese sugar cane has attracted the attention of a number of agriculturists in this part of the country. Dr. Anderson sent us a few days ago a sample of the sirup manufactured by Capt. Turner, of Indiana. The Captain planted a few acres of the cane as an experiment. He is well convinced of the adaptation of the cane to this climate, and the profitability of the product as food for stock, and for the manufacture of sugar and sirup.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The stockholders of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad met in Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday, and elected B. Bush Floyd president, and W. B. Thompson, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, chief engineer. The contract for the grading and complete equipment of the road was let to contractors at \$38,000 per mile, they to equip it with a locomotive for every ten miles, a passenger coach for every twenty miles, a box car for every five miles, and an open car for every mile.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th ult., received by the southern mail, contain the decree made by Mexico with regard to the Tehantepec company. The route is to commence at the head of the navigation of Coaxacoal river, and the railroad is to be commenced within eighteen months from the date of the decree, and be completed at the rate of twenty-six hundred and seventy-three yards every year until entirely finished. In the meantime the company is to build and keep in order a good road, with the necessary bridges for conveying passengers and merchandise of light weight through. The plans to be submitted to the Minister of Interior, and approved by his approval. The company is to build, within two years from the completion of the road, the necessary dykes and moles in the ports of Coatzacoalco and Ventosa, and build immediately the works necessary for discharging vessels. The government grants the necessary land for depots, stations, &c.; also, the use of material from private land by indemnifying the owners.—The decree grants the exclusive privilege of transporting, and the power to levy tolls and transmit dues, not exceeding fifty cents per league for each passenger, nor exceeding one per centum per league for the precious metals. The government is to protect the line, but the decree confers no right to trade on the Isthmus. The privilege is to last for sixty years, and the government is to receive fifteen per centum on the net revenues whenever dividends are declared. The company assumes the payment of \$600,000 to Mr. Falunely, loaned to the Sloc company, with interest and damages; have undertaken the delivery of all mails along the line; to convey all officers, troops, employees, and agents of the government gratis, but metals and domestic merchandise shall be conveyed at the rate of twenty per cent. less than the regular rates. The government is to have two directors in the board, and may establish an espionage on the work.

The company is to construct no fortifications for protection to armed forces, except by the consent of the government, but shall discharge its employees when detected in smuggling, and compel the passengers to obey the revenue laws. The company shall not transfer or hypothecate the privileges without the consent of the government. The line will be free for the transportation of the inhabitants of the whole world, but those who are not citizens of the neutral countries shall be charged twenty-five per cent. extra. The third of the stock shall be reserved for the people of Mexico for four months.—The foreign sealed mail bags are to be respected by officials, and the navigation of the Coatzacoalco shall be protected by the Mexican flag for the company's purposes.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.

A meeting of the business men was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Saturday noon, to consider the money crisis in reference to the action of the Legislature. Resolutions were passed, in substance, that the suspension of our banks was caused solely by financial disasters in other parts of the country, and was dictated by a sense of duty to business interests. The banks being solvent and managed with undoubted prudence and foresight, we recommend the remission of legal penalties for a period to be fixed by the Legislature, for resumption as soon as possible, and a limit of the bank dividends to 8 per cent. per annum.

Two firemen, B. M. Kincaid and Wm. Maxwell, were injured at a fire yesterday by falling.

New York money is irregular. There is a better feeling in stocks. Merchants' notes are generally promptly met.

Ely, Bowen, & McConnell and Gage, Sloan, & Dator have suspended payments.

SANDESKY, Oct. 3.

The propeller

00 8976

CRAFT & WEAVER.

